Bromus clliatus L., var. denudatus (Wiegand), n. comb.,-B. ciliatus, forma denudatus Wiegand, Rhodora, xxiv. 91 (1922).

When Professor Wiegand published var. denudatus merely as a form, he spoke of it as occurring " Throughout the range of the typical form" of the species, the plant with the median and upper sheaths villous or pilose. In my own experience, however, I have long considered the plant with glabrous upper sheaths not only as of more boreal general range but as having a strong tendency to shorter and broader leaf-blades; and a study of the collections of the Gray Herbarium and of the New England Botanical Club shows these tendencies to be even stronger than I had supposed. For instance, selecting certain northeastern areas the floras of which have been much collected, I find that these two herbaria have from the selected colder areas: 8 sheets of typical B. ciliatus from Newfoundland but 23 of var. denudatus; 0 sheets of typical $B$. ciliatus from the Gaspé Peninsula but 19 of var. denudatus; from the east coast of Maine 4 of typical B. ciliatus, 12 of var. denudatus. from Willoughby, Vermont 0 typical B. ciliatus, 7 of var. denudatus. For selected warmer areas the figures are: central and southern Maine, typical B. ciliatus 36, var. denudatus 11; central and southern New Hampshire, typical B. ciliatus 16, var. denudatus 0 ; Connecticut, typical B. ciliatus 10 , var. denudatus 0 . In western Newfoundland var. denudatus ascends to the high moun-tain-meadows, typical B. ciliatus being confined to low altitudes; on the Gaspé Peninsula, where no typical B. ciliatus has been found, var. denudatus ascends to the highest alpine meadows of the Shickshock Mts. ( $1000-1125 \mathrm{~m}$.) and in the White Mountain region, where the plant with pilose sheaths is confined to the lower altitudes, var. denudatus reaches the Fan of Huntington Ravine.-M. L. Fernald, Gray Herbarium.

The date of the December issue (unpublished as this goes to press) will be announced later.

